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GARDEN



**APRIL
1939**

Some San Diego
Succulents

Mrs. Ethel Bailey Higgins



Problems of the Soil
R. R. McLean



The April Garden
Walter Birch, Jr.



Second Flower
Arrangement Lesson

Ruth R. Nelson



32nd Annual Spring
Flower Show



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Some San Diego Succulents

Ethel Bailey Higgins Botany Dept. Natural History Museum

As a fit accompaniment to the native cacti selected for the planting of a garden which would reflect the beauty of our own San Diego plants, there might well be added an adequate representation of other succulents. As a succulent is a plant which stores within itself moisture, to be drawn upon as need arises, this word "other" should be used here—not cacti and succulents but cacti and other succulents. The cacti are, I think, without exception, succulent.

Of those other which are usually inclined to round out a collection and add to the interest inherent in the cacti alone, we have in our own San Diego County an ample list: yuccas, two in number, as many each of agaves and nolinias, three sedums, a nice selection of echeverias, and last and not least, if size is regarded, the tiny tillaea.

The *Yucca whipplei* Torr. is one which we all know. The beauty of its tall spikes of white flowers, rising against the green hills, is known to us all—"Our Lord's Candle," it is called. The *Yucca mohavensis* Sarg., the Spanish Dagger, has a shorter, denser inflorescence. Both these yuccas make attractive plants in cultivation.

The nolinias are less often seen in cultivation but are well fitted for use in the garden. *Nolina parryi* Wats. is the most attractive as its long and narrow leaves are serrate

or saw-toothed, always trim, while those of the other species, *N. bigelovii* (Torr.) Wats. have a more untidy appearance as the margins shred away in a brown fibre. The flowers individually are small but form long feathery panicles of bloom which are most effective. The genus *Nolina* is closely related to the genus *Yucca*, both being of the Lily Family.

The agaves are not far away in relationship, belonging as they do to the *Amaryllis* Family. There are two species which differ quite a good deal in color and manner of growth. The *Agave deserti* Engelm. is rather a small one, its leaves grey green, tipped with a brownish spine. The flowering stem, bearing flowers each two inches long and in dense growth, rises straight and tall from the center of the rosette which is formed by the leaves at the base. They are beautiful when in flower.

The *Agave shawii* Engelm. is found along the border, forming a line along the crest of the hill running back from the initial International Boundary Monument. Extending into Lower California, they form a prominent feature of the landscape along the road to Ensenada. The leaves are quite handsome being a clear green with crimson, hooked prickles along the margin. The inflorescence is quite compact in growth, the individual flow-

Spring Highway

Ruth R. Nelson
Rancho Santa Fe, California

As you hasten down the highway
Do you understand the tree-talk . . .
Sighing words of lacy peppers,
And the tales of stately palms?
Can you hear those rustled whis-
pers
'Mongst the eucalyptus giants,
Feel the silence of the orchards
Where stark walnuts
Wait for spring?
Can you read the peach trees'
promise,
Hidden close by roadside cypress,
Guess the fascinating secret
Of the carab's polished dome?
Rain for roots, sunshine for leaves,
Glorious gifts that each receives . . .
Winds bring words across the
mesas,
Scent of sage and thorny brush-
wood,
Planted trees and wild green wil-
lows,
Voicing victory
For Spring!

ers being three or four inches long, greenish yellow in color. They are filled with nectar, so that in cutting them one is in danger of being drenched with the sweet, sticky liquid. The blossom stalks are most curious and interesting when they first appear, looking for all the world like immense stalks of asparagus. They elongate very rapidly, sending forth their banners of

(Continued on Page 5)

Problems of the Soil

By R. R. McLEAN, County Agricultural Commissioner

Question: I sent to my old home in Michigan for some peach trees I wanted and have just received word back that they could not send them to California, that California wouldn't let us have them. I want these trees very badly and would like to know what the reason is we can't have them. Mrs. M.

Answer: Peach, nectarine, almond and similar trees from middle western, eastern and southern states are barred because of the presence of a dangerous disease of peaches in those states, peach yellows. This disease does not exist in California and inasmuch as it may be present in nursery trees without any external indications, California has to protect her own enormous and valuable plantings by barring from the state any nursery stock that may convey the disease here. Peach yellows is, apparently, very contagious and no remedy is possible except to take out and destroy infected trees as they are discovered.

Why not try to get your trees from California nurseries? You can get any variety here, with a possible few unimportant exceptions, that you could in Michigan.

Question: I have a loquat tree that apparently needs some pruning. It has some blossoms on it now. When should pruning be done?—J.L.B.

Answer: If you prune now you will reduce the possible crop of fruit. Wait until after the crop is off and then prune. There will be a period of several weeks between fruiting and the beginning of spring growth and it is during this period that pruning should be done. Loquats bear their fruit on the new growth of the past season and any system of pruning that will develop or induce new growth will increase the possible crop the succeeding season.

Question: The non-resident owner of land next to mine has planted eucalyptus trees just about on our line and not only do big branches

extend over my land and shade my fruit trees but the eucalyptus roots rob my trees of water and food. Is there any remedy for the injury these trees are causing me? —T. H. D.

Answer: Presumably these trees, insofar as their roots extend into your land and their branches extend over your property and damage your trees, are a nuisance and could be so declared by the proper authority. If the owner refuses to remove the branches and cut the roots it would be necessary to go into court to determine your rights in the matter. Naturally it is always better if possible to adjust these matters in a friendly way without going into court.

Question: Can you tell me what the price usually is for fumigating orange trees? Also, how can I find a reliable person to do the work? Is there a law a person has to have the trees sprayed every two years? I have about 20 small trees.—C.B.

Answer: Commercial fumigators charge from 30 to 35 cents up to 50 or 60 cents per tree, or even more, depending upon the size and number to be treated. Naturally it costs more per tree to fumigate a few than a large number of the same age or size. It costs a certain amount to move in an outfit to fumigate 2 or 3 trees and but very little more to prepare for fumigating a large number, relatively speaking of course.

All fumigators and sprayers are licensed by the Agricultural Commissioner and no one without such a license is allowed to spray or fumigate for another for hire. The fact that one possesses a license does not of itself insure that work will be properly done but it does mean that the operator knows his business and is probably equipped to do good work. Names of several licensed operators and sprayers in your vicinity will be sent you.

It is expected that the owners of

(Continued on Page 8)

February Meeting

At the February meeting of the San Diego Floral Association—a most outstanding meeting—Mrs. Neff Bakkers whose San Diego Cactus and Succulent Nursery is known in many countries was guest of honor and spoke on "Succulents for the Garden and Arrangements". Words are inadequate with which to describe the beautiful and valuable display of Succulents exhibited for the audience, and in her efficient manner the speaker handled her subject with deserving credit of all the praise she received.

Mrs. Bakkers said that the term "Cactus" is obviously being confused with "Succulent"; in fact, all cacti are, except a few primitive forms, succulents, but all succulents are not cacti. Succulents are to be found in twenty or thirty families while cacti constitutes one family. There are two distinct kinds of succulents, the water-storing and drought resistant

Of the *Escheverias*, Mrs. Bakkers mentioned *E. elegans*, a pale bluish, green, translucent as if made of wax, with pink waxen blossoms; and *E. simulans*, in form like a water lily with yellow green leaves and red tips. Of *Kalanchoes*, the *K. somaliensis* having denate leaves shaded with rose and pure yellow flowers; and *K. tubiflora*, very prolific but very queer with lovely blooms—a bed of them is a fine sight. *Cotyledons*—the *C. mineta* with blossoms resembling columbines; *Dudleya brittoni* from Lower California, like a large cabbage—a lovely, pure white, powdery plant; *Crassula multicava*, good for hanging baskets; and *Lithops pseudotruncatella*, termed "windowed" plants and resemble stones—shed their skins like snakes—monkeys eat them. Specimens of *Gasteraloes* which are hybrids of *Gasterias* and *Aloes*, marked like the *Gasterias* and formed in rosettes like most of the *Aloes*, were shown.

There were *Haworthias* and *Aloes* which came from South Africa, *Agaves* of which *Agave pumila* is the smallest species, *Mesembryanthemums* known as the "Ice Plant" and also termed "Noon-

(Continued on page 3)

The April Garden

By Walter Birch, Jr.

April is really one of the best planting months in the year. One may sow seeds of nearly all the Annuals: Acrolinium, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Amaranthus, Asters, the Single sometimes called Rainbow Daisies make splendid cut flowers and grow much more easily than the double varieties and produce blooms over a longer period of time. Among the doubles the wilt resistant Ostrich Feather or Improved Crego variety seems to be the hardest and most wilt resistant bearing large blooms with good stems making excellent cut flowers. Balsam, Aquilegia or Columbine, Bedding Begonias, Bellis or English Daisies, Brachycome or Swan River Daisies, Calendula, the Sensation or Campfire and Chrysantha are still the two best varieties. Calliopsis,

“Garden” Advertisers are reliable merchants and merit your support . . . patronize them.

FEBRUARY MEETING

(Continued from page 2)

Flowers” because most varieties only open their flowers at or after mid-day in bright sunshine, among the hundreds of perfect specimens exhibited by the speaker. Mrs. Bakkers quoted her grandfather who said, “There is no poor soil—just poor gardeners.”

Mrs. Mary Greer (president) called attention to the course in floral arrangement by Norman Edwards held in the Floral building, Balboa Park, urging all to attend and become more art conscious, and of the annual Spring Flower Show, April 22-23, the premium list appears elsewhere in this number of the California Garden magazine. She announced the subject for the next meeting to be “Acacias” with Miss Sessions and Mr. C. J. Jerebek, speakers.

Miss Kate Sessions gave another interesting talk at the close of the meeting, showing specimens of several attractive plants—one, the flowering apricot of unusual beauty—and left all in attendance in a proper garden minded spirit.

—G.M.G.

Candytuft, the Giant White Hyacinth Flowered making quite a usable cut flower. Canterbury Bells, the Annual variety will bloom in about five months from the time seed is planted and does away with that long uncertain period of waiting. Carnations, Annual Chrysanthemums or painted daisies, Celosia, Centaurea either the Bachelor Buttons or the Sweet Sultans, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos the comparatively new Orange Flare variety is really very attractive. Cyclamen if you have enough patience to wait about six weeks for the seeds to sprout. Dahlias you never know what is coming from the seeds, but you will always get some good ones, as of course this is the way that the new varieties originate. Delphinium, Digitalis or Foxglove, Dianthus or Pinks, Gaillardias, Godetia the single varieties make splendid cutting, Gerbera if you are lucky in getting seeds to grow, Gypsophila or Baby's Breath, Gomphrena, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Hunnemannia the semi-double Sunlite is very nice, Hollyhock, Larkspur the Giant Imperial varieties are by far the best of these good cut flowers. Lobelia, Linum or Scarlet Flax, Lupins, Marigolds, the Gigantea Sunset Giants are by far the largest and best and do not have much of the Marigold odor; the Crown of gold although not nearly so large are called sweet scented and are really quite good. Myosotis or Forget-Me-Nots, Nico-

tiana, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Nasturtium, the Golden Gleam being the most popular of the semi-double sorts, Nemesis, Phlox, the Art Shades are very good but not quite as bright colored as the old Phlox Drummondii which is hard to beat. Poppies, the Iceland have nice stems and keep quite well when cut. Portulaca or Moss Rose makes good borders for the warm summer months. Salvia or Scarlet Sage, Salpiglossis for that hot dry corner, Scabiosa, Schizanthus or Poor Man's Orchid, Stocks the Early Giant Imperial or Bismarck for cutting and the Virginian Stocks for borders are very colorful. Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower and last but not least the Zinnias which now come in so many different styles and colors. For real large flowers the Giants of California and the Giant Dahlia Flowered are about a stand-off for size, the latter being a more rounded flower than the former variety, and the Giants of California making a taller plant. Scabious Flowered, as the name indicates, the blooms are shaped like the Annual Scabiosa, growing on plants about two feet high. Double Lilliput or Pompoms are good for cutting and grow about a foot high. Haageana Double or Mexican Hybrids are very good for bedding and the small flowers are good for cutting for small vases and bowls.

Novelties: Some of the more worth while novelties for this year include first and foremost Ipomea, Scarlett O'Hara awarded the Gold Medal in the All American selections for 1939. A new color in Morning Glories, rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson, a very rapid growing vine not too thick producing blooms in about sixty-five days from planting. Next comes Aster, Early Giant Wilt Resistant, Light Blue, awarded the Silver Medal in the All American Selections for 1939, as the name implies is an early large flowered variety similar to the Giants of California but decidedly wilt resistant, and it is hardly worth while planting anything else but wilt resistant varieties in this section. The Early Giant Peach Blossom is a worthy com-

(Continued on Page 9)

None of our readers can fail to have noticed the marked improvement in this magazine, both in quality of articles and in promptness of issue, under the editorship of Tom McMullen.

It is with very great regret, therefore, that we have learned that he must abandon this interest for six months. He is as sorry to give up the work as we are to lose the inspiration of his genius for finding articles which dovetail each month with a gardener's interests and problems.

Our best wishes go with you, Tom, and we look forward to seeing you at the Dahlia Show.

The Board of Directors

Second Flower Arrangement Lesson

Ruth R. Nelson
Rancho Santa Fe, California

The second lesson in Flower Arrangement given by Norman Edwards and William Allen, March 4, in the Floral Association Building, demonstrated the use of flat containers.

For his first arrangement Mr. Edwards chose a round bowl of soft yellow pottery, about twelve inches in diameter and quite shallow. This sort of container, he believes, gives one a feeling of movement; and indeed we felt this too, as he gave it a thoughtful whirl upon the ingenious device which shows his work so well.

This feeling of movement, he stated, calls for the arrangement of plant material placed at an opposing angle, the principle stems never slanting or curving; yet their exact, perpendicular positions near the center of the bowl, well-calculated, thus avoiding any suggestion of a flat background with all the flowers placed in front. This latter effect he terms "ordinary." Neither does he like the traditional Japanese principle which places the mass of the arrangement off center, leaving flat open spaces in the composition.

The material used in the first arrangement was: Large flat container of yellow pottery, 3 needlepoint holders, 4 stalks of yellow gladiolus, 3 broad-leaved sword ferns, 4-5 stems mignonette, 2-3 narrow lily leaves (narcissus).

The needle-point holders, secured in the usual way with plasticene, were grouped (2 and 1) just off center, with (1) forming the point of an irregular triangle. The gladiolus stems, straight and severe yet harmonious in color with the chosen container, were placed stiffly, with the flower stalks facing outward, each in a different direction. The height of the tallest stalk was first regulated; the second and third stem used to "build up" the secondary or "control group"; and the fourth stem cut short and

placed low. Height chosen in this case was the usual $1\frac{1}{2}$ for a table bouquet. When such an arrangement is to be placed low, the stems may be much longer, since looking down upon a bouquet fore-shortens the effect.

The "orderly" ferns were next placed, at various angles, filling the open spaces of the arrangement, yet the foliage height kept subordinate to the flower stalks. Now, having still another stem of gladiolus, Mr. Edwards considered using this, deciding however, that this added stalk would make his composition seem "too complete." "In a work of art," he said, "something must always be left to the imagination."

Several small groups of mignonette stems, used low to complete the mass of the arrangement, were placed carefully to suggest the feeling of this small plant's growth. A few narrow narcissus leaves gave a final touch to the contour of the arrangement, their pointed tips helping to complete the imaginary dome-like outline of the finished composition.

Mr. Allen followed with a similar arrangement, using a flat white container, for snapdragons of lovely pastel pink, a new anemones of the same shade furnishing a very satisfying contrast in flower form together with their dark centers. A slender, curved branch of cypress was placed to thread its way through this arrangement.

Several studious arrangements were developed, making use of unusual material. A tall charred, redwood block was placed in a setting of foliage combining heavy panel surfaces with other fine, small ones. A gray rock of fantastic form centered the attention in still another.

For an interesting green Chinese dish with yellow lining, young, gray-green artichoke leaves were chosen, and placed as they grow, with straight stalks of barley in stiff vertical positions among them. Two or three pale yellow ranunculus added a harmonious touch. In this study the crossing of principle lines was so evident that Mr. Edwards was questioned in regard to this usually considered rule. His reply was that this takes place in

nature so frequently, we are justified in using the idea in flower arrangements. (We hope Mr. Edwards never meets a certain little Irish gardener we know, whose fondest task is teaching every plant in the garden to look trim and orderly).

Following the demonstration, Mr. Edwards criticized arrangements previously prepared by the class members, emphasizing and demonstrating by re-arrangement, his preference for the "all-around" arrangement. He also showed by several changes, a better way to use plant material, giving its arrangement the feeling of growth. Arrangements will be criticized at the next lesson, also, he announced.

March Meeting

With the president, Mrs. Greer, presiding, the San Diego Floral association meeting for March was called to order. Good reports of the course in Floral Arrangements given by Norman Edwards, and which are held in the Floral building, were reported by Mrs. Greer. "Time to be thinking of your entries in the spring flower show to be held April 22-23, and the April issue of California Garden magazine contains the premium list. Floral arrangements by exhibitors of the Edwards course are going to affect the interest of the judges," she said. She gave notice that the club's most efficient editor, Thos. F. McMullen, had sent in his resignation. Mr. Roland S. Hoyt, known as the author of several books, is the new editor.

The subject for the evening was "acacias." It was regretted that Mr. C. J. Jerebek, one of the speakers for the evening, and an authority on acacias was unable to attend due to illness. Miss Kate O. Sessions, the other well known speaker said, "San Diego has the best acacia varieties in the United States." With specimens of many varieties, she explained planting, growing, pruning, care, etc. of acacias.

A. podalyriaefolia blooming from November to February has set its seed pods, and should be cut back at once from 1 to 3 feet all over

the tree, depending on age and size of plant. As with all acacias, after pruning, a new growth begins and soon fresh foliage with buds following, give the season's flowers. *A. prominens* grows rapidly, is erect and tall, with the main central stem a backbone. Flowers are light yellow and foliage a simple leaf. Small growing acacias are coming more in demand; the *A. lineata* which is the very smallest, and *A. decora*, meaning decorative, growing about 3 feet high are choice and dainty. *A. baileyana*, with leaves like ferns and great plume blossoms—typical of spring gardens—and *A. latifolia* growing sprawly-like, grows well near the coast and excellent for hedges, making good garden shelters, are two favorites.

Turning aside from acacias, Miss Sessions with specimens of native plants and shrubs, spoke briefly on many varieties and urged everyone to gather and scatter the seeds. "We are going to have a native shrub and plant sanctuary in Balboa Park," she said. Additional interesting remarks were given by Mr. Frank Gander of the Natural History Museum on native plants.

An invitation from Mr. Zimmerman was extended by Dewey Kelley, to all persons to visit his place, the largest collection of clivias in the United States. The location is Carlsbad.

Many growing beach primrose plants were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Culver, for distribution.

—G. M. G.

Invitation to Carlsbad

Editor California Garden

Talking about Calif. Gardens Flowers, etc. Right at your door, within the next 3-6 weeks there is a Flower Show of tens of thousands of blooms of the latest glorious Clivia Hybrids in full swing, which can not be duplicated in the whole world, which shows what you can do in California.

Tell your readers about them, it costs them nothing to look at them and if they have a Dollar to spare they can take a plant or so along and if they want seeds they can have some too.

E. P. Zimmerman

Some San Diego Succulents

(Continued from Page 1)

lovely yellow blossoms, which remain for some time.

Another group which forms a natural addition to the succulent garden planting is composed of the members of the Crassulaceae or Stone Crop Family; for the echeverias, sedums, and tillaeas well supplement the planting of cacti and other succulents which have thus far been considered. Locally, the genus *Echeveria* includes two forms, one often separated as a distinct genus under the name *Dudleya*, the other called *Stylophyllum*. The *dudleyas* and the familiar "hen and chickens," include several interesting species, all of which should find a place in our scheme.

Along the coast, a common one is *E. pulverulenta* Nutt. Its name is descriptive of the white powder which covers it throughout. Long, slender stems carry the inflorescence, the flowers showing a beautiful color scheme, running through silvery green to orange red. *E. lagunensis* Munz is similar but is a desert mountain form. Probably the most common species is *E. lanceolata* Nutt. It is not covered with the powdery white bloom found in the others and has narrower and more pointed leaves. In the desert foothills grows an attractive form of this known as *E. l. var. aloides* (Rose) Munz. It has very narrow leaves. These are all very ornamental and form a worthy addition to our collection. *E. Abramsii* (Rose) Berger is a mountain dwarf with a paler coloration.

The second form, which is sometimes known as *Stylophyllum*, has the common name of Fairy Fingers or sometimes Ladies' Fingers. The leaves are round and slender, giving it this name. The flowers differ from those of the *dudleyas* in shape, color and arrangement. The long stems have the flowers clustered in a flat panicle. *E. edulis* (Nutt.) Berger, is the most common one, growing all over our dry hills. Its blossoms, creamy white in color, are very fragrant. A single stalk will fill a room with the most delightful odor. Another, *E. at-*

tenuata (Wats.) Berger, is very like this, but more branching in habit, with its flowers showing a deeper tinge of color, and growing more compactly.

There are three sedums to be found in the county, *S. variegatum* Wats., its flowers yellow with a purple veining, and *S. Blochmanae* Eastwood showing white flowers veined with pink, are most often seen, while *S. oblongorhizum* Berger, with yellow blossoms, is rare here.

Last and least in size, is the *tillaea*. The little *Tillaea erecta* H. & A. is everywhere abundant, but it is so tiny that it goes unnoticed. It is a beautiful little plant resembling a moss-like sedum, a lovely little ground cover.

Besides our native cacti and other succulents, there are other plants requiring the same treatment as to soil, water, etc., such as the desert evening primrose. But that is another story. We have already in our own San Diego County found a very adequate and lovely selection for our Native Cactus Garden, not only of cacti but of other succulents as well.

BORGIAN PERFUME NOW TRAPS INSECT PESTS

A new flower-scented substance developed from petroleum has been found to possess a fascinating effect upon insects, and considerable quantities of it are being used to flavor the poison bait in western states used to combat the hordes of grasshoppers that periodically invade that area.

Like the mythical strains of sweet music that lured men in a dance of death, the new essence derived from petroleum attracts the insects and makes the poison bait highly palatable. The grasshoppers eat with gusto, and soon they have dropped out of the invading hordes that cause millions of dollars of loss to growing crops. The odor is also attractive to other insect pests in their search for food. A few drops will make pounds of poison bait taste like a beefsteak dinner to thousands of insects.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW
THIS MONTH

32nd Annual Spring Flower Show

Sat. and Sun., April 22nd and 23rd

OPEN SAT., 1 P. M., BALBOA PARK—MAIN PLAZA

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

SECTION A—AMATEURS

ROSES

- * 1. Collection of Roses, 25 Varieties, two blooms each. (Association cup).
- * 2. Collection of Roses, 12 varieties, two blooms each.
- * 3. Collection of Roses, 6 varieties, two blooms each.

NOTE: No person may exhibit in more than one of Class 1, 2, 3.

- 4. Six White Roses, one variety.
- 5. Six Red Roses, one variety.
- 6. Six Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 7. Six Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 8. Six Pink Roses, one variety.
- 9. Six Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 10. Six Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 11. Six Multicolored Roses.
- 12. Three White Roses, one variety.
- 13. Three Red Roses, one variety.
- 14. Three Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 15. Three Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 16. Three Pink Roses, one variety.
- 17. Three Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 18. Three Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 19. Three Multicolored Roses.
- 20. One White Rose.
- 21. One Red Rose.
- 22. One Yellow Rose.
- 23. Yellow Shaded Rose.
- 24. One Pink Rose.
- 25. One Pink Shaded Rose.
- 26. One Flame Colored Rose.
- 27. One Multicolored Rose.
- 28. Single Roses.
- 29. Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
- 30. Display of Old Fashioned Roses.

- 31. Display of Climbing Roses.
- 32. Arranged Vase or Bowl of Roses. One Variety.
- 33. Arranged basket of Roses. One variety.
- 34. Arranged Vase or Bowl of Roses. More than one variety.
- 35. Arranged basket of Roses, more than one variety.

* BEST ROSE IN SHOW

SECTION B—AMATEURS

BEARDED IRIS

- 36. Arranged Basket of Bearded Iris.
- 37. Arranged Bowl of Bearded Iris.
- 38. Arranged Vase of Bearded Iris.
- 39. Arranged Low Dish of Bearded Iris.

BULBOUS IRIS

(Dutch, Spanish or English)

- 40. Arranged Basket of Bulbous Iris.
- 41. Arranged Bowl of Bulbous Iris.
- 42. Arranged Vase of Bulbous Iris.
- 43. Arranged Low Dish of Bulbous Iris.
- 44. Arranged Bowl of Japanese Iris.

BEARDLESS IRIS

- 45. Arranged Basket of Beardless Iris.
- 46. Arranged Bowl of Beardless Iris.
- 47. Arranged Vase of Beardless Iris.
- 48. Arranged Low Dish of Beardless Iris.
- * Sweepstake Trophy 36-48 inclusive.

COLLECTIONS

- 49. Collection of Five Distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.

- 50. Collection of ten distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.
- 51. Collection of Twenty distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.
- 52. Collection of five distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 53. Collection of ten distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 54. Collection of twenty distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 55. Collection of five varieties of Bulbous Iris.
- 56. Collection of ten varieties of Bulbous Iris.
- * Sweepstake Trophy 49-56 inclusive.

SECTION C—AMATEURS

SWEET PEAS

- * 57. Collection Sweet Peas, 10 stems each vase.
- 58. Vase Sweet Peas, White.
- 59. Vase Sweet Peas, Cream and Yellow Shades.
- 60. Vase Sweet Peas, Red and Red Shades.
- 61. Vase Sweet Peas, Pink and Pink Shades.
- 62. Vase Sweet Peas, Lavender and Blue Shades.
- 63. Vase Sweet Peas, Purple and Maroon Shades.
- 64. Vase Sweet Peas, Salmon and Orange Shades.
- 65. Vase Sweet Peas, Bi-Color. Classes 58-65 inclusive should carry ten to fifteen stems each vase.
- 66. Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas
- 67. Arranged Basket Sweet Peas

* SWEET PEA SWEEPSTAKES, San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.

SECTION D

Amateurs

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

- 68. Arrangement of Flowers in Vase or Bowl.
- 69. Arranged Bowl of Flowers in Shades of Yellow and/or Orange.
- 70. Spring Bouquet—an assortment of Spring Flowers in Suitable Container.
- 71. Arrangement of Flowers belonging to the Cyanic Group

(each arrangement to be made up of flowers of blue-red through magenta to violet blue).

- 72. Arranged Bowl of Flowers in Shades of White.
- 73. Arrangement of Flowers in Copper, Brass, Pewter or Silver Container.
- 74. Arrangement of Flowers in Glass Container showing the design of stems.
- 75. Arrangement of Green Material in White Container.
- 76. Arrangement in Sea Shell.
- 77. Formal arrangement of Flowers in Victorian Manner.
- 78. Arrangement of Flowers in an Oriental Bowl or Jar, Accessories allowed.
- 79. French Bouquet in Proper Container.
- 80. Arrangement of Fruit.
- * Sweepstakes in Classes 68-80 inclusive. First and Second Prizes.
- * 81. Still Life Pictures in Shadow Boxes.

SECTION E

Amateurs

MISCELLANEOUS

- * 82. Decorated Patio Table.
- * 83. Decorated Breakfast Table.
- * 84. Decorated Lunch Table.
- 85. Individual Specimen of Decorative Plant.
- 86. Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
- 87. Cut Specimen Flowering Shrub or Tree.
- 88. Bulb Flowers, six or more varieties.
- 89. Display of Gladioli.
- 90. Display of Geranium Blooms.
- 91. Display of Potted Geraniums.
- 92. Display of Pansies.
- 93. Display of Violas.
- 94. Display of Delphinium.
- 95. Display of Petunias.
- 96. Display of Stocks.
- 97. Display of Snapdragons.
- 98. Display of Calendulas.
- 99. Display of Larkspur.
- 100. Display of Fuchsias.
- 101. Flowers not otherwise classified.
- * Sweepstakes Classes 85-101 inclusive.

SECTION F

Open to All Competition

- *102. Display from Civic or National Organization.
- *103. Display of Native Shrubs and Flowers.
- 104. Rose Seedling.
- 105. Display of Epiphyllums in Bloom. (Phylo Cactus.)
- *106. Display of Cacti.
- *107. Display of Succulents.
- 108. Dish or Tray Garden.

SECTION G

PROFESSIONALS

- 109. Display of Sweet Peas.
- 110. Display of Cut Roses.
- *111. Displayed Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.
- San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal**
- *112. Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses or Sweet Peas.
- *113. Displayed Collection of Shrubs and Plants.
- 114. Display of Bulb Flowers.
- *115. Collection of Begonias, Ferns, and other Lathhouse Plants.
- *116. Rock Garden.
- 117. Garden Pottery.

SECTION H

FLORIST ENTRIES

- *118. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.
- *119. Dining or Banquet Table.
- 120. Best Corsage.

* OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW, San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

- * Classes in which Trophies are offered. Ribbons for first and second in all classes.

FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Roses—Mrs. Geo. Gardner. Phone Bayview 3778. Miss Zadie Eda Miller, Phone J-9418.

Sweet Peas—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Tucker, Phone J-5863.

Iris—Mrs. Wendell Brant. Phone J-8679.

Arrangements in Baskets, Bowls and Vases—Pieter Smoor. Phone Main 4875. Mrs. John Nuttall, J-2644. Mrs. W. L. Goldsmith, Phone J-8094.

Still Life Pictures — Miss Lela Titus. Phone R-7520.

Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour. Phone J-8056.

Cacti and Succulents—Mrs. E.W.S. Delacour. Phone J-8056. Mrs. Grace Trevey. H-2011-J.

Decorated Tables — Mrs. W. S. Cowling. Phone J-0255.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

Nomenclature—

Mrs. W. S. Rockwell.

Secretary — Mrs. M. E. Ward. Phone Hill. 3132-J.

Gate Receipts—

Frederick G. Jackson.

General Chairman — Mrs. M. A. Greer. Phone Hill. 1550-J.

SHOW RULES

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A.M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 10:30 A.M. of the first day of Show, Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A.M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. Entries in Class 102 excepted from this rule).
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show Officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.

8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for arrangement.
10. Flowers in Arrangements must be arranged by exhibitor.
11. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.
13. A collection is a variety of meritorious kinds brought together.
14. All vases, bowls, etc. belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than eleven o'clock.
15. Flower arrangements to be judged according to the following points:

Distinction	20 points
Relation to container	20 points
Color Harmony	20 points
Proportion & balance	20 points
Condition of Material	20 points

100

16. An Amateur is one who does not engage in horticulture or gardening for profit and who is not directly or indirectly connected with one who engages in horticulture or gardening for profit.
17. No professional or amateur directly connected with a professional shall enter an amateur class.
18. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Mrs. M. A. Greer, Hill. 1550-J. Where Exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW.

* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

Problems of the Soil

(Continued from Page 2)

citrus trees will keep them in such condition as to freedom from scale pests that they will not become a menace to other nearby groves. This may mean a fumigation or spraying every year, or possibly not oftener than once every two or three years. When citrus trees are infested with red or black scales, however, an annual treatment is usually necessary. No specified time is laid down by state law, but the agricultural commissioner and his inspectors are given power to require work done whenever in their judgment it is necessary. If you wish an inspection of your trees at any time just call the agricultural office in the Court House, Franklin 1321, local 3, and ask that an inspector be sent out. He may be able to help you.

Question: Last year some 3-year old apple trees were covered in places with a white, cottony growth, especially where pruning cuts had been made. Even some of the twigs had it on and these became dwarfed and stunted. Not having known of anything like this before I would very much appreciate finding out what causes this and if there is any remedy.—S. M. B.

Answer: Young apple trees are often injured by an insect known as the wooly apple aphid. This insect covers itself with the white cottony secretion you refer to. If you had dug into the masses of cotton you would have noticed the small, dark red aphid underneath. Although they do some damage to the aerial parts of apples, the principal injury is caused to the small feeding roots upon which these insects cluster. The aerial forms are present during the spring, summer and fall and very definitely indicate by their presence there that the roots are infested also. Old apple trees may be infested without any great amount of damage being done, but the injury to young trees is sometimes severe.

Sprays of strong tobacco preparations applied with considerable force will rid the aerial parts of

trees of these insects but they will quickly return unless the root forms are killed also. In the case of small trees, where such a method is practicable, shallow basins may be dug from the trunk outwards to the edge of the tree drip. These basins should then be filled with strong kerosene emulsion or a soapy solution of water and tobacco extract. Instead of the higher priced tobacco extracts, strippings and other tobacco refuse may be purchased at a comparatively low cost and steeped for 24 hours in water. This tobacco water may then be mixed with soap and used as indicated. After applying in the basins the earth may be drawn back into place.

Question. Once again will you kindly give remedies for slugs? They have been doing so much damage to my plants and so far I have not had much success in fighting them.—Miss E. S.

Answer. Sprays of alum, prepared by dissolving from a quarter to a half-pound of alum to the gallon of hot water, applied to both ground and plants after nightfall when slugs are feeding, will be quite effective. The slugs must be actually hit by the spray. Iron oxide in the form of dust or flakes is a very effective remedy against slugs and snails as well. This should be scattered on the ground around plants that are being attacked. Fluosilicate or nicodusts applied to plants will kill slugs feeding on them. If one is willing to go to the trouble, slugs may be trapped under boards or wet sacks or under flower pots and tubs during the daytime, and then crushed or sprinkled with iron oxide. Bordeaux dusts scattered around plants will act as repellants. Where it is safe or desirable to use poisons, chopped carrots rolled in white arsenic, paris green or similar poison and exposed where slugs will find them are also very satisfactory methods to use. The use of poisons, however, should be avoided if possible for obvious reasons.

PREPARE FOR
GARDEN CONTEST



REDDY ...

REDDY ...

You Act

Quite

'Heady' ...

How Does the Garden Grow? . . .

. . . with purple bells, and rustic wells, and a lot of new ideas on how to garden. No wonder the beds look so trim and the paths so neat, for the "Pater" spends more time than ever with his flowers, now that he has garden lighting . . . the evening is cooler, there's no sun on his back, and he has the week-ends left for the mountains or beach.

. . . and of course the "Mater" is proud, to say the least. A flick of the switch . . . and presto! The garden is transformed into a new magic setting for her parties, and evening gatherings . . . to say nothing of that June Wedding!

. . . There will be lots of fun in store with summer ahead, so you'd better start planning now for the good times in your garden by having one of our Company representatives call on you to make suggestions. There is no charge or obligation.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.

ELECTRIC BUILDING

861 Sixth Avenue

San Diego, Calif.

F-4121

The April Garden

(Continued from Page 3)

panion of the Light Blue, which opens almost white, then flushes light pink then lavender pink as the flower matures. Calendula, Orange Fantasy, crested flowers of coppery orange with petals edged mahogany born on rather dwarf plants. Cornflower, Jubilee Gem, a dwarf blue Cornflower of considerable merit. Nierembergia Hippomanica, not so new but not at all well known, makes an excellent perennial border plant with its bright green fern-like foliage and hundreds of small lavender blue flowers, produced all summer long. The plants are compact and neat and make a good looking border during the winter when not in bloom.

Gladiolus Bulbs planted this month should bloom in from sixty to seventy days from planting. Dahlia Bulbs may be planted this month, but it will be far better to wait until the weather warms up a little as they will grow much more rapidly under warmer conditions and a fast growing plant is not nearly as subject to disease as one that is attempting to grow under more or less adverse weather conditions. The same applies to Chrysanthemums although May is generally considered to be the best month for setting out these plants. Of course if you are going to root your own cuttings, now is the time to get busy.

Vegetables: You may plant nearly anything you desire in the Vegetable line this month including: Beans, Corn, Watermelons, Muskmelons, Cucumbers, Squash, Tomatoes, Eggplant, Peppers, Broccoli, Radishes, Lettuce, Onions, Beets, Carrots and Turnips. If you want a really good pole bean try Moses No. 191 and for Corn, Golden Cross Bantam.

An Alabama agronomist announced he had discovered a fertilizer that would kill weeds in a Bermuda grass lawn but would not injure the grass itself.—S.D.Union

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

You are cordially invited to call and see our shop at

2140 4th Avenue

San Diego

Telephone number remains the same — F. 7101

MISS K. O. SESSIONS NURSERY

Established 1885

2590 Grand Ave.
Pacific Beach, California

Phone Pac. Bch. 607

Gardens Planned and Planted
Plant the flowering Peaches
Chilian Jasmine and any deciduous plant at earliest date possible.

SAVE THE REDWOODS



SAVE THE REDWOODS

Success is at hand. It takes only action by the Legislature approving that part of the state budget providing for "The Avenue of the Giants," to make possible the purchase of a substantial first unit under a contract over a period of years.

More than a mile along the Redwood Highway, from north boundary of Humboldt Redwood Park to High Rock, should be included in the first unit, comprising several hundred acres. The budget provides \$150,000, to be matched with private gifts; and the League has already raised \$130,000 toward this end.

Equally important, the budget recognizes this first purchase as part of a continuing program, until the entire "Avenue of the Giants" has been saved. With the momentum thus attained, and with the co-operation of the lumber company owning this forest, the League is optimistic as to the future.

Of great importance, also, are the provisions in the budget for beginning preservation of other magnificent forests—the Butano Redwoods north of Big Basin State Redwood Park in Santa Cruz and San Mateo Counties, and South Calaveras Grove in Tuolumne County. The former, like "The Avenue of the Giants," is a virgin tract of Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the latter a grove of Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*). Provision is also made for acquiring ocean beach parks in Southern California, now in danger of exploitation.

During the past ten years California has built up a system of parks second to none in the United

States. It is one of the state's greatest assets for all time.

The \$6,000,000 State Park Bond Issue voted by the people in 1928 has been expended. Through the matching provision, the state has obtained properties valued at more than twice this amount. The seventy state parks, comprising 300,000 acres, represent a value of \$15,000,000—groves of Coast Redwoods and Big Trees; ocean beaches; areas of mountain, lake and river and historic sites.

The State Legislature in 1937 adopted a lease-contract act making it possible to acquire park lands over a period of years and in the State Lands Act of the 1938 Special Session provided a recurring fund for this purpose through allocation of 30 per cent of royalties derived from oil drilling on state-owned tidelands.

These funds should make possible, over the next ten years, an adequate program of state park acquisition. On the basis of their study of the needs of California, as well as the Olmstead Survey of 1927, which has been followed in the developing of the system, the California State Park Commission has recommended a comprehensive statewide program.

This item of \$325,000 represents much less than one-tenth of one percent of the total recommended state budget of \$557,000,000. Those who believe that California can afford to spend this amount over the next two years for the preservation of Redwood groves and other parks for the glory of the state, and the inspiration of future generations, can help bring this to pass. Members of the Legislature will be glad to know whether the people approve.